

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 80, 1880.

Amusements To-day.

Hijo Opera House-Laws Tensis, f onth's Thester-Frad-Frad. Duly's Treatre-Seedles and Plan. ternal Opera House-Paucion. Haverly's 14th Street Theatre-Prince Achinel. Have ly's St. Av. une Th. atre-Otlello. coster & Mint's Concert Mail-Concert. Indiana Square Theater-Start Kirks Motrepoliton Concert Mall, Browway, 1th ex, and dated Ann Cronol-on Minsterla—Browdway and 20th of Survey's Gatter —Bernhardt Art Randshive. Thentes Comique—Mailigas Ouerde Nomines.
Thentes Comique—Mailigas Ouerde Nomines.
Teny Par-lor's Thentes—Variety. Maines.
Union Square Thentes—Units Societ.
Wallack's Thentes—The Gav'acc.
Wind. r Theates—Oil Cross.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

THE SUN FOR 1881.

Everybody reads THE SUN. In the editions of this newspaper throughout the year to come everybody will find:

I. All the world's news, so presented that the reader will get the greatest amount of information with the least unprofitable expenditure of time and eyesight. THE SUR long ago discovered the golden mean between redundant fulness and nusatiafactory brevity.

II. Much of that sort of news which depends less upon its recognized importance than upon its interest to mankind. From morning to morning THE SUN prints a continued story of the lives of real men and women, and of their deeds, plans, loves, hates, and troubles. This story is more varied and more interesting than any remance that was ever devised.

III. Good writing in every column, and freehnuss, originality, securacy, and decorum in the treatment of every subject.

IV. Honest comment. THE SUN's habit is to speak out fearlessly about men and things. V. Equal cander in dealing with each politieal party, and equal readiness to commend what is praiseworthy or to rebuke what is blamable in Democrat or Republican.

VI. Absolute independence of partisan organizations, but unwavering lovalty to true the Government which the Constitution gives us is a good one to keep. Its notion of duty is to resist to its utmost power the efforts of men in the Republican party to set up another form of government in place of that which exists. The year 1881 and the years immediately following will probably decide this supremel important contest. THE SUN believes that the victory will be with the people as against the Rings for monopoly, the Rings for plunder, and the Rings for imperial power.

Our terms are as follows: For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, in cluding the Sunday paper, an eight-page shee of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The price of the WEEKLY SUE, eight pages fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free. Address I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of THE SUN. New York city.

Not Much Dependence to be Placed on the Senate.

Some Democrats are making great calcuintions on what they call a Democratic majorlty in the Senate of the United States. We place no dependence on any such ma-

jority. Unstable us water, they shall not excel in any real controversy. It is a new Administration, just coming into power with the prospective bestowal of

patronage four years ahead in its hunds. The Democrats are in a measure demoral ized. Their chief strength is from the South; and the same element that traded away TILDEN after his lawful election will trade away their souls, if need be, for the

smiles of the Executive. Men who have once been traitors to their country, and have never repented, may, by possibility, if the temptation is very great, betray their party. So far, then, as the Senate is concerned. we think Mr. GARPIELD need give himself ortance to him to carry the Senate

we think that with such a Committee of Ways and Means as Saint StMON CAMERON could organize in aid of the Administration a majority sufficient for all essential purposes might be obtained.

The New Treasury Estimates.

The first fruits of the Presidential election are already ripened and served up. The estimates for the next fiscal year are twenty millions greater than the last appropriations, deducting the millions which in these bills were voted for deficits.

A large part of this abnormal demand for more money, for which there is no need in the public service, is for increase of salaries in all the departments. There is a general rush for greater pay, especially among the officials who are already too well paid for the little work they do. Take it all in all. the home civil service of the United States is the highest salaried in the world, considering the duties performed and the time devoted to their discharge. It is well known to all familiar with the

subject that there are at least one-third more clerks in the departments at Washington, and the proportion holds good elsewhere, than are needed for their regular work. This third is an excrescence of political power, created wholly in the interest of members of Congress and of others for the sake of patronage. It is not only a charge of millions annually on the Treasury, but it demoralizes the service, and is an obstruction to efficiency. Pretexts are constantly invented for new offices, when, in fact, wise policy demands reduction; and the experience of the Forty-lourth Congress demonstrated conclusively that even when made sweepingly, as had to be done when reform was inaugurated by the new Democratic House, it resulted in substantial improvement.

The Republican Senate, led by Mr. SHER-MAN, opposed all the retrenchment bills, and charged the Democratic majority of the House with an intention to cripple the whole service. Thirty millions were cut off at a single dash, and when Mr. Sherman went into the Treasury he was compelled to admit that other reductions could be beneficially made. But he never recented the charges uttored in the Senate, nor did be give the Democrats credit for their excellent

The reforms so auspiciously begun in the Forty-fourth Congress have not been prosecuted with the same vigor since then, partly owing to the physical disabilities of the Chairman of the Appropriations, and partly to a lack of earnestness in other quarters. The policy of economy, when vigorously enforced, closed the doors of the lobby, cut off jobs, and stopped corrupt legislation. Thereupon venal Democrats, who affiliated with rotten Republicans, combined against a system which touched their most sensitive nerve in the pocket; and this coalition was able to impair the efficiency of the intended

erats were faithless to their pledges and false to their duty.

On the eve of a new Republican Administration, it is coolly proposed to raise salarise on a scale far exceeding the infamous grab act and back pay steal of 1873, which contributed so largely to the defeat of the Republicans at the next ensuing elections for Congress. Now that he is going out of office, Mr. Sherman throws off the cloak of | ment of State, the eloquent Teuton who reghypocrisy and approves these audacious estimates.

This experiment is ventured with the hope of capturing the present Democratic House, and of placing the responsibility of the proposed increase upon the Democrats before the Republicans come in. Post Offices and other forms of patronage will be freely offered as a consideration for aid in this scheme for adding a round twenty millions to the budget.

But it is to be hoped the Chairman of the Appropriations will keep his eyes open and his best men on guard against this scheme to billet a new crowd of partisans on the Treasury at enormous rates of pay. The Democrats are defeated, but they ought not to allow themselves to be disgraced by becoming the instruments of such a project.

A New Temperance Movement.

A new movement in behalf of temperance has been begun in Boston, and last week a large meeting, intended to give it impetus, was held at Tremont Temple. There were several vigorous speeches, made by clergymen chiefly, and Gov. Long of Massachusetts presided and delivered the opening address. A large proportion of the audience were men, and though the meeting lacked the fervor which distinguished the temperance gatherings of a generation ago, it was the most extreme opinions which drew out the loudest and heartlest applause.

Gov. Long announced the purposes of the new temperance movement. They are not at all political, nor do they especially concern themselves with the questions of the legal means of preventing drunkenness. The idea is rather to stimulate the growth of a great popular sentiment in lavor of temperance. As Gov. Long put it: "Whatever your individual views, the scope of this meeting recognizes, first, the peril of intemperance and its growth; second, the necessary constitutional differences of opinion concerning the methods of suppressing it, and, third, the need of combining every element of good citizenship against it."

Such an effort to awaken the community to individual and general efforts to lessen intemperance, must command the respect of everybody who thinks about the subject. Whether men drink alcoholic liquors themselves or not, whether they believe in prohibition or the system of licenses, they do not differ in opinion as to the benefits which would result from temperance actually practised. Even the drunkards appreciate the importance of a reform in that direction, and far more keenly than those who do not suffer in their own persons from the inordinate use of alcohol. They do not need Gough and Munray to tell them of the evils of intemperance.

And everybody knows that the chief afflictions of society come from the abuse of alcohol. It fills the jails, prisons, almshouses, and insane asylums. It is at the bottom of very many of the failures in life. It is the fruitful cause of many of the diseases which are most destructive. It paralyzes the energies of the generation existing, and transmits worse evils to the generations to come. All this we know and acknowledge; and yet drunkenness is still among the commonest of vices, and only a small proportion of those who drink alcoholic beverages keep their indulgence within the bounds health requires.

As Judge ALDRICH of Worcester remarked at the Boston meeting, a new generation has grown up since the days of the temperance agitation which resulted in the many and generally unsuccessful attempts to stop drinking by legislation. This generation, like all generations, stands in need of instruction regarding the ills which intemperance breeds in so starming profusion very little concern. Whenever it becomes of | and the means which must be used for their prevention. But the old methods cannot be again tried with effect.

The younger men have seen that the reme dies proposed by their fathers, have proved ineffleacious. Prohibition was to be the cureall; and yet in Maine, spite of its severe prohibitory laws, extending even to eider in less quantities than five gallons, intoxication is more noticeable than in communities where the sale of liquor is comparatively free. An Augusta clergyman has just compiled statistics which show that seveneighths of all the arrests in that city during the last fourteen years have been for drunkenness. And yet during that period Maine has had its anti-liquor law, the most stringent in the world.

Neither has the temperance piedge about which we used to hear so much in the days. of the famous Washingtonian movement, proved of greater effect. People go on drinking the same as ever, and pledges made to be broken work a decided moral damage. Instead of strengthening and fortifying, they often only further weaken the will power. The violence of many of the temperance orators, too, tends to disgust thoughtful men. They will not believe that the drinking of a glass of wine is a sin, for they know it is not.

But there is a line of discussion regarding emperance which all reasonable men cau follow with profit, and to which they will give serious attention. It is that in which the use and abuse of alcohol are treated scientifically. It is that in which are exhibited the evils, moral and physical, sure to result from intemperance, and which shows where temperance ends and intemperance begins. Dr. RICHARDSON in England has made himself a great temperance reformer by pointing out, simply as a physician, the dangers which follow more than an exceedingly moderate use of alcohol, and the benefits which will accrue to a large share of people from absolute abstinence from its use as a beverage.

Other physicians may not go so far as he in his denunciation of alcohol as a poison, but this may be said of Dr. RICHARDSON'S view-it is the safe view to take so far as the individual is concerned. Even if the harm of drinking may not be so great and so general as he contends, there is no harm, certainly, in following out his temperance rules, and, on the average, great benefit is the reward.

But, whatever may be the differences of pinion as to the wise and practicable methods of lessening intemperance, good must come of any serious and thoughtful movement to awaken the public to its dangers and to lead them to practise temperance individually, and to unite to create a common sentiment among all decent men and women in its favor.

The attempt will be made to extend the Boston movement to other cities, and to bring all the elements of society into cuoperation with it. If it is sensibly managed it ought to be successful in these efforts, work, but not to arrest it completely. Mil- | and a temperance reform of the right sort

lions could have been saved, that were not started throughout the country. Laws cansaved simply because a few loose Demo- not make people temperate, but the moral sontiment of the community can do much.

> True Goodness Officially Recognized. At the White House on Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Harrs gave a dinner party to a notable company. Among the guests at table were the President elect, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the eminent jurisconsuit who presides over the Departulates internal affairs, the brave veteran from Minnesota who would be the Government's mainstay in case of war, the bluff and herole mariner who rules the navy, the Postmaster-General, the chief manager of the nation's finances, and the venerable historian Bancrout, whose pen will new find a theme worthy of its best efforts if he rightly appreciates the significance and importance

> of the occasion. It seems hardly possible that the presence of one additional guest, a private citizen, walking in the modest paths of unofficial life, wearing no title except that of an inferior grade of ecclesiastical dignity, could increase tenfold and a hundredfold the lustre of Mr. and Mrs. HAYES'S Saturday night entertainment. Nevertheless, such was the fact.

Dencon RICHARD SMITH of the Cincinnati Gazette can never enter the White House as President of the United States. From time to time for about a dozen years past we have received letters from different parts of the Union, calling loudly for the nomination and election of the truly good man. We have been obliged to reply that Deacon RICHARD SMITH is a native of Ireland, and is therefore constitutionally ineligible for

But there is nothing in the Constitution which prohibits the person who occupies the White House whother rightfully or wrongfully, from officially recognizing true goodness by inviting Deacon RICHARD SMITH to dinner. We wonder that this was not done long ago. The entertainment given in his honor last Saturday night, at which so many notable individuals assisted, was a tardy but well-deserved tribute to one of the phenomenal men of the age. The idea was a praiseworthy one, whether it originated with Mr. HAYES himself, with Private Secretary Rogers, or with Mr. Evants. We do not hesitate to say that the Frauduleut Administration has done few more comnendable things than this.

Many people will regret that G. Yasn-INGTON CHILDS, A. M., was not invited to meet Deacon RICHARD SMITH at the White House table, and induced for once to lay aside his habitual melancholy and celebrate this memorable banquet in joyous verse. It is not likely that the slight was intentional, or that the poetic ROGERS was influenced by any petty jealousy in making out the list. Mr. CHILDS's well-known dislike for occcasions of display and his reluctance to associate with persons of merely factitious and temporary eminence are sufficient to account for the omission.

Although the full details have not yet been published, there can be no doubt that the demeanor of Deacon RICHARD SMITH at the White House was creditable. No guest ever entertained by Mr. HAYES is more strictly temperate than Deacon RICHARD SMITH; and the temperance principles governing Mr. HAYES'S hospitality spared to the truly good man any embarrassment which might otherwise have marred his enjoyment of the occasion. Nor can there be any doubt that physically as well as morally he presented to all beholders a deeply interesting spectacle. Seated at table, the eccentricity of his lower limbs disappoars behind the friendly shelter of the linen; the otherwise irreproachable proportions of his figure show to the best possible advantage; while the massive intellectual head, crowned as with an aureole by a glory of rich yellow hair, is calculated to attract the admiration of the most inertistic observer.

What do the wicked partners think of this dinner to Deacon RICHARD SMITH? Does not true goodness pay in the long run? ROMEO REED and the hereditarily piratical Kidd, or Kyd, may grit their teeth in impotent jealousy. They may belittle the significance of the occasion in conversation with each other, and even in the columns of the Cincimiati Gazette, where they have full swing during Deagon RICHARD SMITH'S visit to Washington: but they cannot hide from the public the fact that Deacon RICH-ARD SMITH's true goodness has at last been officially recognized. They have wasted years in the vain attempt to blast their too confiding partner's reputation for true goodness. They have misrepresented him, derided him behind his own back, wilfully personated him for malicious purposes, they have even brought him into peril of conviction and imprisonment for detrauding the United States mails, and here is the result. Do ROMEO REED and the piratical Kidd, or Kyp, expect ever to dine in official company at the White House?

What, we ask again, do the wicked partners think of this complimentary dinner to Deacon RICHARD SMITH, the truly good man?

Not Worth a Straw.

The papers begin to be filled with calculations about Mr. GARFIELD's Cabinet, and will continue to be filled with such calculations and speculations until the fourth of March next. We would not give a straw for

Nobody but Garffeld himself knows who

will constitute his Cabinet. GARFIELD himself does not know, and will not know for a certainty until the third day March next-and then he may change his mind before the next morning.

We know not and care not what promises he may have made or may make. A gossamer thread is stronger and not so easily broken.

Besides, a man who betrays his best and nearest friend, in the highest of all trusts, as GARFIELD betraved JOHN SHERMAN, WILL he not betray another. in smaller matters? Moreover, GARFIELD cannot settle this natter for himself. In the nature of things all the witches must have a hand in the helf-

broth.

term, that he had appointed just two men of his own choosing: all the rest had been crowded upon him. If GARFIELD appoints one he will do

pretty well-although he may appoint a

JEFFERSON said, at the end of his first

good many half men to small places. The best thing GARFIELD can do is to on ploy a physician who knows of a specific for besieged individuals. Otherwise he may have the life worried out of him before the

Fourth of March. But who shall foretell what he will do? False prophets-unless it be by accidentthey are all upt to prove. Speculations on the Cabinet are not worth a straw.

Mr. Abber, by withholding his letter on the Passion Pmy until it could be published n the Sunday morning papers, developed the fact that the circulation of Sunday papers among the parsons and the attendants on Sunday services is very creditably large. Those who had prepared discourses on the subject in

way of Mr. Apper's surrender, and that they had had time enough to substitute more appo-site texts and to make the necessary slight changes of tense and of assertion in the body of

their sermons. The German who was found writhing on the sidewalk, the other day, under the belief that he had taken arsenic, when he had really taken powdered chalk, furnishes another exunple of the power of imagination in disease The drugglet who furnished chalk in place of resente had a degree of quick-wittedness not always found in his calling.

The arrival of the Algeria, the Baltic, and

the State of Indiana on Sunday must have removed any uneasiness that had been felt regarding the transatlantic steamers overdue at this port. Last week's fogs, hall, snow, gales, and violent westerly winds were shown to have retarded the progress of the vessels. On Saturday night no fower than twelve Atlantic steamers were overdue-the Nevada of the Guiou line, the Silesia of the Hamburg-American ine, the Algeria of the Cunard, the Ville de Marseilles of the General Transatiantic Company or Havre line, the State of Indiana of the State line, the Rhynland of the Red Star line. the Devon of the Great Western, the Victoria of the Anchor, the Holland of the National, the City of Berlin of the Inman, the Cimbria of the Hamburg-American, and the Oder of the North German Lloyd. The last three were only due on Saturday, but the first two had been due since Tuesday. Besides these there were steamers overdue from Havana and from the Gulf of Mexico. The accounts given by the three steamers that reached port on Sunday gave an adequate explanation of the delay of all the rest, and the Silesia soon followed them.

Belenguered Boycorrhas at last left Lough Mask in a wagon, surrounded by hussars, for Ballinrobe, and Ballinrobe for Dublin. Thus the strange spectacle of a military barvesting by Lord Enne's agent is ended. Boxcorr must be ! glad to find himself where he can got food and clothing without the stratagems used by a garrison besieged.

Yesterday's race between TRICKETT and Ross proved an unsatisfactory affair, but the decision of the umpire that the men should row again next Saturday seems in every way commendable. Possibly this decision was not exactly in subjection to technical rules, which are very apt to insist on giving a race against the man who causes a foul, no matter how uninsense. For as TRICKETT fouled Ross the victory evidently was not his; while as TRICKETT completely outrowed Ross, the victory was not fairly Ross's. Thus each will have a chance ngain at the stakes, which are too heavy to be won or lost by a probably accidental foul-

There is now a prospect of a much more im portant boot race, that of HANLAN and LAY-OCK. HANLAN'S willingness to row for \$2,500 a side, being only a half, or less than a half, of the stakes which he originally insisted on, shows a genuine desire to give LATCOCK a full chance to maintain, if he can, his claim to equality with the champion.

The New York Times never misses an oppor And it ought to be attacked. It is not an hon est dollar.

The principal celestial phenomenon this week is a partial eclipse of the sun on Wednesday. The only land where this will be visible is Graham's Land, part of the Antarctic continent, where the bears are the only astronomers.

Venus continues to grow brighter in the evening sky. The telescope now shows her in the form of a gibbous moon. Jupiter is paling, but his neighbor, Saturn, continues to slowly open up the wonders of its riggs. The astronomers, if they do not know very much about these rings, at least know enough to warrant a laugh at Maureaturs, whose telescope showed the two rings as one, and who thought it might be the tail of a comet twisted around Satura.

The Courts Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the city and county or New York one Judge only presides in the courts known as the Over and Terminer and the General Sessions. In every other county in the State these courts are precided over by three Judges. Why one Judge for the county of New York and three Judge prevery other county in the State in criminal trials? To most persons it would appear that three good Judges are less likely to err thun one good Judge. Though not arrestly within the limits of the prison reform meeting called for Thread v night, yet the introduction of this sufject by some of the expected speakers might be both it structive and interesting.

A. P.

A Political Letter.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir. I have reed and carefully considered the article copied from the Chicago Flore in to-day's Scs. and I think it is a were defeated at the hast election is mowhere as well known and them ughly understood as in the cates or New York and Brookly a and 1 is redicators none-responding Transfer Chicago or any other journal, however far from New York it may be published, to entenver to make people. de believe that the Gospel of linte is the cause of Gar field's election.

I know I do not stand slone in the change which prin-

ciple compatied me to make, and at the recent election cast my first well for a Democrat by giving it to Har ock. I am acquainted with a number of other lifetons Reputhicans who did likewise; some of them, like my self, served in the Union army through the rebellion We whipped the robels-after a hard struggle, though and they deserved all they got. Nevertheless we are ought to be, sorry that we had to what them, and we are willing to help them do better than they did before they were wingest. Some of them may still be unrepeatant, a silly few may even yet hold the reled fiag and say that the lost cause is not wholly lost, but it is not fair to con It cannot be that the mass of American voters will for

ever retain feelings of revenge. Much better would it have been to spare the blood and trensing poured out in the late war and let the South so than keep it a part of the Union, to be perpetually threshed by the other part.
The Tanumany Kelly McLaughin party may die, but the relayerated Demogratic party, with old style Jeffer somen principles, will bury it in the same grave with the Grant Third-term party, and the poseration that has arisen since the war, suchings and else, will asset at the

BROOKLYS, Nov. 28.

The Jefferson Monument. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. The propevition to erect in Central Pack's statue of the immorth Jefferson is timely and wise. The recent presentation to the city of the statue of flamilton by his son, and the ineresting coremones attending the same, render the c on d honor to the author of the Declaration of Inde-

New York, Nov. 27. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: It is high ume a statue of Thomas Jefferson adorned New York's continui Park. None are there emstrated in granute to es, all not the young and rising constant to the par with the form and leatures of the proconder of doctrines in a national severiment us the base the political influenced more than in a file people of these third states? Jeffersman Demorrary, like fire ex. shides for all Barrary S. J., No. 20, 20

Damages from the Elevated Bond.

George W. Sauer, saloon keeper at 1 Chambers street, has brought s it in the Court of Con Pleasageinst the New York Elevated Railroad Com-

Of Course It Is.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it proper for a wholever of mile months to make cult-the coming New Year's? Phone absorer. J. W. S. f.

Messrs. T. D. Peterson & Brothers of Philaeights are the publishers of a sery large collects a pr from the newels, and they are continually increasing its dusting fore story by Henri Greville, and a very power-ini and interesting story it is. The translator is him. Mary New Resemble.

GLADSTONE AT THE POOTLIGHTS.

The Mansion House Speech-A Remarkable

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- In the shifting scenes of politics, foreign and domestic affairs occa-sionally become transposed with remarkable rapidity, and public attention, always reluctant to concentrate itself in one direction for any length of time, fluis sometimes a certain relief even in a new and unexpected crisis, or some fresh dimmma which affords an excuse for abandoning any further attempt to soive an old one. So in these troublous times we have been having obscure and unknown places suddenly invested with a universal notoriety, and equally unknown and obscure men exhibiting themselves as prominent figures upon the political stage. Who had ever heard of Dulcigno until Mr. Gladstone invented the naval demonstration? But now Duleigno retires modestly behind Lough Mask House and Capt. Boycott hitherto unknown to fame, unceremoniously

The dinner at the Mansion House on the 9th

ousts Riza Pashn.

was like the raising of the curtain after the first net of a play. That set, which closed with the prorogation of Parliament, terminated in a melodramatic and somewhat sensational manner. The leading actor, having just recovered from a most effective illness, advances, wan but determined, to the footlights smid the enthusinotic appliance of pit and gallery, and dramatically pointing to "the most heroic race in Eu-(the Montenegrins), who may be derone." scried descending, like brigands, with their rifles slung at their backs, from their mountain fastnesses, makes a splendid appeal to concerted Europe to protect them in the raid they are about to make upon their neighbors' territory, and, if necessary, to fight in their behalf. Then, gracefully turning to the opposite side of the stage, he bursts into that impassioned torrent of elequence, the memory of which still lingers in the cars of those who heard it, and invokes the sympathies of outraged and insulted humanity in favor of that deserving and chivalrous Greek nation, whose forbearance in not attempting to take what did not belong to them three years ago gives them an indisputable right to it now, and whose sturdy warriors may be seen under the shadow of the Acropolis arming for the fray; and, as a final tubient, the allied fleets become apparent in the background, with Admiral Seymour, K. C. B., in transparency standing on the bridge of his ironclad; and white the leading actor makes his magnificent peroration all the ships burn blue lights, the curtain falls amid thunders of applause, and the audience goes out to take refreshments. End of act one. Three days ago the curtain rises again, and

the lending actor reappears; but how different his manner, and how different his surroundings. Although in the front of the stage there is a banquetting table, behind it, in grim contrast, is a wild, desolate moor in Iroland, its utter dreariness relieved only by a carr track and a broken-down wall, behind which eronches a solitary figure in tattered garments grasping a blunderbus, The great actor, no longer heroic and leflant, is now expatinting in deprecatory and onciliatory tones to an audience expectant and somewhat awestricken, on the difficulties of his ituation. He points to that crouching figure. and to an approaching dog cart driven by solitary traveller, who, he well knows, will full victim to the assassin's builet. What, he particularly asks his audience, under such circumstances, is his duty? Should he wait "till the demonstration is afforded" before he lays violent bands on the would-be murderer, or soize him before he makes the sttompt? This is his dilemma. And in the igony of making up his mind "the most berole race in Europa," the naval demonstration. with Admiral Soymour, K. C. B., and the chivalrous Greeks must settle their own affairs the pest way they can. There is an end to "bag and backage" policy, and under the paralysis caused by this Irish difficulty even Lord Beaconsfield is no longer so black as he used to be painted.

For what does Mr. Gladstone say of that Berlin treaty which he once called insane? was, I believe, standing nearly whore I now stand, that the late Prime Minister, no longer than two years ago, declared, and justly declared, that the treaty of Berlia which had been recently concluded was a treaty that, if fully excuted, promised to confer great benefits upon Europe." It is a curious study to look through Mr. Gladstone's campaign speeches, devoted to the denunciation of the Turkish Government and compare those exaggerated and intemperate atterances with such a declaration as this, for instance: "We have never admitted that we vers enemies to the Government of Turkey. We believe, on the contrary, that we are its friends, because we endeavor to bring it to a has a promise of continued existence." The one reproach hurled by Mr. Gladstone against the late Government was that it pursued a policy calculated to protract the existence of the most debased Government on the face of the earth, and it was upon this, and this alone, that

he rose to power.

The speaker, however, reserved his most remarkable utterance for his peroration, when he announced to his astonished audience that The Sultan was pleased to pay to ourselves a compliment of which I am the honored vehicle. for he expressed a desire that at your lordship's hospitable board this announcement should be made:" the announcement being that there is good hope of hearing either today or to-morrow intelligence from Dulcigno which will be highly satisfactory." It is indeed difficult to conceive a more hu-

militating exhibition in every sense than Mr. Giadstone has made of himself in this Mausion House speech. In the first place, it is absolutely ishenest, for either he held these opinions prior to the late elections and only expressed imself in the opposite sense in order to attain files, or he does not held them now, and only pretends he does, in the hope that by adopting the policy he formerly denounced he may wriggle out of the Eastern dilemma. There is, t is true, one other alternative, which is that since his assumption of power he has honestly become convinced that all his Eastern policy hitherto has been rocted in error; but that would involve an admission of ignorance and stupidity which is even more unomplimentary than the charge of politial dishonesty. The Sultan must have been hurely tickled to hear the Prime Minister, who, while out of office, declared that his Majesty should be kicked out of his dominons, now describe himself as "his honored venicle," and still more amused at his carefully avoiding any allusion to the famous naval demonstration, while engerly spatching at the crumb of comfort contained in the telegram conveying hopes about the surrender of Duleigno. which, it is needless to say, were not realized either "to-uny or to-morrow." The whole policy of concerted naval moral pressure had, indeed secome such a huge joke, that no allusion to it was possible with safety, and poor Mr. Goschen, who has really done his best to carry out his impossible instructions, will be hande down to posterity by his sobriquet of "Don Fiasco del Dulcigno." What the Greeks will say to this descrion of

their cause by the champion who espoused it so warmly when it suited his own political purposes, remains to be seen. It will probably be discovered by Mr. Gindstone that, if he finds it convenient to forget all the engagements he has intered into toward them, they have more retentive memories, and, like Mr. Parnell and other of his late Irish friends who heiped him into power upon the understanding that he would become their instrument, they will devise means to make it uncomfortable for him. There can be no doubt that the Cabinet coun-

cil which was held the day before yesterday was chiefly occupied in a consideration of the polley to be pursued in Ireland, and the probability is that there was a difference of opinion in the abinet upon the subject, the issue being whether the suspension of the habeas corpus act should take place now or not until a few more landlerds have been murdered. It is most likely that, before coming to a dectaion, ther will wait to see the result

of the extraordinary proceedings which are now taking piace at Lough Mask House, the residence of Capt. Borcott, the agent of Lord Erne, who has been in a state of slege for some weeks past. The Land League have adopted Mr. Gladstone's policy of concerted moral pressure against the gallant Captain, and are trying to starve him out of the country. This is not a solitary instance, though it is becoming a

test upon which a great deal may yet turn. The feeling of the public at the Mansion House dinner was very clearly expressed by the cheers with which the aliusions of the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Gladstone to measures of energion were received, and there can be no doubt that the Impatience of the English people at the occurrences which are daily transpiring in the sister isle cannot much longer be restrained.

WAS TOM PAINE JUNIUS?

New Evidence Recently Discovered by a Correspondent who Thinks So. The last words addressed by Junius to the

people of England were these: You are roused at last to a sense of your danger. The remedy win soon be in your power. If Jumus lives you shall be often reminded of it. If when the opportunity presents itself, you neglect to do your duty to vourselves and to posterity, to God and your country, I shall have

one consolation left, in common with the meanest and basest of mankind. Civil liberty may last the life of Junier. This was published March 3, 1772, in the dedication of the authorized edition of the Letters of Junius. But the revolution which he so sanguinely expected did not come, and Junius seemed to have retired forever. At all events, nobody but his publisher ever heard from him again, and then only on mere matters of business. In a private letter to Woodfall, March 5, he neknowledges the receipt of two bound copies of the letters, and directs where to send two other velium-bound copies when ready. Again, May 4, he answers in four lines what he supposes to be a sign thrown out for him in the

Daily Advertisor by Woodfall. Let no one be deceived by two other private notes (May S and 10), nor by a prior one (Jan. 25), nor by the public letters signed Veteran, Scotus, Tell-Truth, and Nemesia, from Jan. 28 to May 12, 1772. Not one of them was written by Junius, though the publisher may have been deceived by the clever counterfeiter. whose evident purpose was, in part at least, to catch Junius at the coffee house where packages were sent to him. See private letter. March 3.

On Jan. 19, 1773, Woodfall received another and last private letter from Junius, as follows: I have seen the signals thrown out for your old triend and correspondent. Be assured that I have good reason for not complying with them. In the present state of things, if I were to write again I must be as silly as any of the horned cattle that run through the city, or as any of your wise Aldermen. I meant the cause and the pub-lic. Both are given up. I feel for the honor of this country when I see that there are not ton men in it who will unite and stand together upon any one question. But it is all sike vile and contemptible.

The opportunity had not yet presented itself for Junius to fulfil his promise. Nor have I heretofore been able to discover that he began o fulfil it till January, 1776, when Common Sense roused the people of America to throw off the British roke. From that time till 1793 we all know how many reminders the people of England received from Thomas Paine, though they never suspected him to be Junius.

But within the past month I have discovered still earlier and more emphatic reminder than Common Sense or any other of Paine's numerous works. On the 14th of October last

numerous works. On the 14th of October last Mr. J. Francis Ruggies, the indetatignible bibliopole of Bronson, Mich., sent me this slip, cut from a catalogue of rare books:

28th "The Grisis," vol. 1 tall published, containing 28 numbers 12ma, pp. 28th. London, trinned, New York, retrained by John Anderson, at Beekman sin, 1775. The author of these psems and essays americs to have been a kind of a little Junius, having all his latense venom and somewhat coarser invective, but without his puncural abilities. The principal object of his altacks would appear to be Lovis Bute. North, and Mandeld, not forgetting George III the mathematics that trio for their attempts at infrincing upon the vested rights of Englishmen, and their unwarranted and tyrantical attempts to govern the British American colonies in vanishing system the British American colonies in vanishing

Never having heard of a Crisis prior to Painess, whose publication becan Dec. 23, 1776, and ended Dec. 9, 1788. I went and asked Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, if he knew anything about it. "On, yes," said he, "we have it. It is prior to Paine's, and rougher in style." He then got the back for me, and I soon discovered that the most of the essays were evidently from the pen, not of a kind of little Junius, as the lato Mr. Gowans had guessed, but of the big Junius himself,
Without jetting Mr. Buggles know anything

nius, as the late Mr. Gowans had guessed, but of the big Junius himself.

Without letting Mr. Ruggles know anything more than that the book was in the Congressional Library. I requested him to get the stray copy for me if he could, and I have now the pleasure of owning it. But as it passed through Mr. Ruggles's hands his critical eye detected what mine had—that in the crisis of 1775 (1776 being the date of republication), Junius had reappeared pursuant to promise.

The American reprint of 1770 contains twenty-light numbers of a weekly series published in England and America in 1775. The publication began, as I have since learned from another source, in January, 1775, and continued thi after the middle of 1776, making ninery-one numbers in all, and ending with a republication of the American Deciaration of Independence, when the publisher announced:

We new lay down this paper with grateful thanks to

We new day down this paier with grateful thanks to the public; and as theret and virtue have taken their flight to America, the only system for free men we are determined to to low, and not leaser structle in vain to administ our daviced, the increase countrymen with the holds spirit of their foreithers. The American publisher intended to issue

he second volume, but the following manu-cript note in an English copy may account for By order of the House of Commons; burnt by the com-

If a complete copy of Vol. II, can be found, containing Nes, XXIX, to XCL, inclusive, I will

ontaining Nes. XXIX. to XCI., inclusive, I will pay \$20 for it.

Only three of the twenty-eight numbers are dated, and only fourteen of them signed. In the first number the writer announces that he has believe is Junius. But the first essay with a signature is No. VI., and that strange to say. Its signature is No. VI., and that strange to say. Its signature is No. X. Both of these are addressed to the light Honorable Lord Ansley, Lord Chancellor of England, and the first, dated Feb. 16, 1775, begins thus: It was a byestander this day when your Lordship and the House of Lords decided the very important cause of Phinp Thickness, abnellant, and Peter Leich and others, respondents. Of course that Junius was not Paine, who had been in America some two months or more, but one of his local the comparison. americasome two montasor more, but one of his focal "teacw laborers in the great work." He assais the Chapedior in the two numbers of the Crisis for an outrageous decision, and promises in his next to "lay before the public some turnier traits of his lordship's public and

Paine," and a reference also to Casen, who signed ten of the numbers of the Column of 1775, surprised my greatly. But I was still more extensited to find paradited on the margin of the

same page this hote:

It is by Paine, but does not belong to the twist. If refers an Gen. Grace's preclamation or July 17, 1775, and is entitled "A Cirils Estraordinary. The first studies of the Criss proper is 1 then 18, 1776. Notifier I the Employer Criss—If by that the write mean the Employer defined the Criss south that the crist makes the Employer than the Crist south that the crist makes the Employer than the Crist south that the crist makes the crist the Polymer than the Crist south that the crist makes the Crist south the Crist south the Crist south that the Crist south the Crist south that the Crist south the Crist south the Crist south the Crist south that the Crist south the Crist south that the Crist south the Crist south the Crist south that the Crist south t

I went straight to the librarian to inquire who

I went straight to the librarian to inquire who pepollied that note. "It is against the law," said an assistant to whom I first showed it, "to write in a book, and it must be rubbed out," "Oh, don't do that, "said it? "It sto valuable." Then up stopped the Chief Librarian, who carries in his head a whole library, alcoved, shelved, indexed, and caniouncis." My clerk did that," said he, "Indeed," and It "then please show me, if you have it, a copy of that English edition of Paine's Crisis commining. A Crisis Extraordinary about Gen. Garge's tree-limitation," "We have it," said Mr. Spofford, "but it has nothing to do with your Junius inquiry." Let me see far myself, I replied; "here is Casca in the Crisis of 1775, and it want to see how it inspens that Palne writes, as you say. A Crisis Extraordinary' and signs it Casca, and it gets late an English edition of Paine's Crisis in 1796."

Well, in a few moments Mr. Spofford produced a volume of Colonial Pamphlets, the last of which was entitled. "A Crisis Extraordinary," Is pages, dated Wed., Ang. 9, 1775, signed Casca; and another volume containing, among other things, thirteen of the fifteen numbers of Paine's Crisis, published in London by Etton. 1796, with this same. "Crisis Extraordinary" prefixed as Paine's Crisis No. 1.," and signed Ametacan C. S. (Common Sensel.

Set then this Crisis to Ecoca and it afterwird goes into an English edition of 1796, which Sterwin argues is erroneously attributed to Paine, is pronounced by the learned Librarian of Congress to be the work of Paine, who signs it Casca and it afterwird goes into an English edition of Finance, and his famous Letter to George Washington. Is it not highly probable that Paine authorized Extendition of his works with he is in Paris writing a pamphlet on The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance, and his famous Letter to George Washington. Is it not highly probable that Paine authorized Extendition of his works with he is in Paris writing a pamphlet to Finance, and hits famous Letter to George

Oct. 6, 1780, was called by him "The Crisis Extrarectionary."

The identification of Paine as Casea by the
all-searching Librarian of Congress, who hitherto has withheld his assent to the claim that
Paine was Junius, ought to have great weight
with those who rely more on authority than on
their own judgment, or that or a hombie studont like myself.

The internal evidence of the identity of Casea
with Junius is stronger than that of Paine with
Junius because Paine, in his open life, had to
conceal the great secret. And while it is true
that Casea is less polished than Junius, this
may easily be accounted for by the fact that
Junius was compedied to maintain with credit
his assumed character of a man of rank and
fortune, and he himself speaks of the labor bestowed on the composition of his letters. But
Casea, in his own little subberranean, transatiantic weekly, striving to arouse the middle
class to revolution, needed no polish to his perriods, and they are perianca a little interior in
style to Paine's acsnowledged writings. Nevexchaless, tho brilliant pen of Junius is manifest
both in Casea and Junius are more frequent and
nalpable than between Paine and Junius, as
might be expected.

One of the strongest characteristics of Junius
was hatred of Scotchmen. Only two allusions
to the Scotch are found in Paine's works:
First, in the original draft of the Decaration
of Independence—"Scotch and foreign merennies"—and, secondly, in Prospects on the
Rubicon, 1787, where he alludes to the nustaken policy of conciliating the Scotch by the
House of Hanover, the only passage, by the

Was of the persons assatied by Junius are
Extraordinary." unquestionney written by

Paine.

Most of the persons assatied by Junius are

Heaven Casea and heaven whom

likewise denonneed by Casea while those whom Junius praises are likewise inuded by Casea. And I find no uneven parallel or incompatible fact.
Casea makes a single allusion to Junius in Crisis, No. XVII., an epistle in rayme, addressed to Lord Mansfield:

nine. Most of the persons assailed by Junius are

Should garing Junius trake a new attack (Whose Isshes still are it arent on year) sell. The Bester by some State classificant trace, And make him less the berrors of your place. In the same epistle is this couplet: These lines, inspired by Churchill's laurel'd shade, I write, unknown, unpatrodeed, unpaid.

I write unanown, magatronized, annual.

This is a most striking parallel.

Junius absolutely refused Woodfall's proffer of one-half the profits from the sale of the authorized edition of his letters, and wrote privately to Lord Chatham: "Bettied and unknown, I have only a speculative ambition." Common Sense first appeared anonymously, and its author cave the copyright to the colonies. Nor did Paine ever accept or receive the profits of his literary works. Another such parallel cannot be found in all time. Junius, Casca, and Paine all wrote unknown, unpatronized, unpaid.

But, without further citations or parallels, I will conclude with two quotations from A Crisis

will conclude with two quotations from A Crisis Extraordinary. Beneath the caption is a Latin quotation, with Cassa's usual free translation (examplified in seven of his prior essays), thus examplified in se-talicized by him: Profice ampulles - Hor.

On souls of slavery more than death airaid Gogs wastes his persons and his yearned.

The closing paragraph, capitalized by Cases, is as follows:

The die is east in the great Divan (the wise cannell of this nation, and those who would RisE agaIN to the STATE and LiBE TIES of ENGLISHMEN mist RISE through BLOOD. The particules of the Constitution, General, For to be found in English, NOT IN AMERICA, and can HAPPINESS, PEACE, LIBERTY, and Law be now restored unless. Provinces mirrorialistic intervences but by AATREER REVOLUTION.

veness but by ASOTRER REVOLUTION.

And now a parting word to my esteemed Col. Ingersoil. I have enallenged you to prove your assertion that Junius was "a coward and a sneak," and I have recalled the citalisance until I could present this newly discovered evidence of the identity of Paine with Junius. If you are you going to meet the fact which Mr. Spotford discovered before me, that Paine was Casca? And does it not inevitably follow that if Junius was "a coward, a caluminator, and a sneak," so was Thomas Paine? But you say "Paine was not an unjust man." So say I. Nay meyer, a though the property proble ambition, life-tong persistency, and world, with the problem of the providence, stern integrity noble ambition, life-tong persistency, and rey noble ambition, life-long persistency, and world-wide philanthropy as the author of the Letters of Junius and the Declaration of Inde-pendence. WM. HENRY BURE. Washington, Nov. 21.

The Prison Reform Meeting. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A meeting

to take into consideration the very commondable an ject of orison reform has been associated to take thee in this city on Thesday evening. The attention of those who will take part in that meeting is respectfully called, through Tiz Sex, in the two following statements and questions.

I A man convicted of a follow and serving a term in prison, takes the receiver of Executive product, as

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. There is to

He assards the Chancellor in the two numbers of the Crisis for an outrageous decision, and promises in his next to hay before the public and provide life. But lattle Jurius closes not contribute another next. I suspect that he was not secretive enough, and got complitual imprises oned. Falsely professing to be the real Junius, he foolds by exposes himself to detection.

With No. XIII appears the signature Casea. This is certainly Junius returned. Cosea start of the secretive work of the secretive work. The public are carried to site and fill the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the fact of the secretive work of the secretive fill of the contribute of the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the last of the last of volume 1. is: A Processination by Thos. Since the contribute of the last of the last

Mammies with Glass Eyes.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. In Weinesinvestor, under the caption of "Sustaine" I saw an assertion that place eves had been touch in Expettan I have read works on author and modern the attributed to the generance of the person who furnished him the capt.

This mysterious passage containing an apparent reference to the triess of 1775.

Work entirely distinct from that written by